Chapter 13

Summary from the Draft EIR/EIS and Draft EIR/EIS Distribution List

Summary

BACKGROUND

The East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) holds a water service contract with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), which administers the Central Valley Project (CVP), for delivery of up to 150,000 acre-feet of American River water annually from the Folsom South Canal (FSC). EBMUD is proposing the Supplemental Water Supply Project to take delivery of its American River entitlement in order to decrease existing and future customer deficiencies during droughts and to enhance the reliability of the East Bay's water supply.

Currently, EBMUD obtains nearly all of its water from the Mokelumne River system. For a variety of reasons, additional demands are being placed on the Mokelumne River system, including increased demands for agricultural and urban use and for environmental resources. EBMUD has determined that the American River is the best quality supplemental source available. Connecting to it is also significantly less expensive and results in greater public health reliability than building new water treatment plants to treat lower quality water that might be obtained from other sources. EBMUD has been paying for water under the contract since shortly following the signing of the water service contract with Reclamation in 1970, although only small quantities of water have ever been delivered under the contract.

Since signing the contract, EBMUD has pursued obtaining supplemental water supplies from the American River. In 1972, the Environmental Defense Fund challenged EBMUD's contract with Reclamation in a lawsuit that was later joined by the County of Sacramento. The lawsuit alleged that delivery of the water from the FSC would be an "unreasonable" use of American River water. In June 1988, the California State Water Resources Control Board adopted findings that EBMUD's contract is a reasonable use of American River water (California State Water Resources Control Board 1988). On June 2, 1990, after a lengthy trial, Alameda County Superior Court Judge Richard Hodge affirmed those contractual rights, subject to a set of specific conditions known as the "Hodge Decision." In the 20 years between the initial signing of the American River contract with Reclamation and Judge Hodge's decision, the case went from superior court to the district court of appeal, twice to the California Supreme Court, once to the U.S. Supreme Court, and back to the superior court for a full trial.

Current negotiations including EBMUD and Sacramento-area interests could facilitate use of the American River by both regions. Public agencies from both areas are now involved in a cooperative effort, known as the Water Forum, designed to explore acceptable project alternatives that could bring additional high-quality water to the East Bay, Sacramento County, the City of Sacramento, and entities in Placer and El Dorado counties. The common goal is to provide a safe, reliable water supply for the entire region while preserving fishery, wildlife, recreational, and aesthetic values along the 23-mile stretch of the lower American River.

EBMUD is considering proceeding with an American River project under either of two alternatives. Its contractual delivery point from the FSC, which originates at Nimbus Dam (Lake Natoma), would provide higher quality water, but would be subject to court-ordered flows that would allow less water to be delivered to EBMUD in dry years. A joint Sacramento project proposal would guarantee water even in the driest years and still maintain high-quality water from an American River delivery point farther downstream. Because these alternatives would constitute a project that may result in significant environmental impacts as defined under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), EBMUD must prepare an environmental impact report (EIR) to describe the project and its potential impacts on the environment. Because certain of the alternatives under consideration would require Reclamation to amend its water service contract with

EBMUD, an environmental impact statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) also must be prepared. This joint EIR/EIS for the Supplemental Water Supply Project has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of both acts.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objective of the project is to allow EBMUD to make use of its water service contract with Reclamation for delivery of American River water, consistent with the conditions set forth in the Hodge Decision, so as to achieve all of the following:

- maintain the high quality of EBMUD's raw and treated water supply;
- increase system reliability by providing an alternate source of supply to EBMUD's Mokelumne River supply in case of a catastrophic event or scheduled major maintenance at Pardee Dam or Reservoir;
- provide increased operational flexibility;
- reduce customer deficiencies;
- increase opportunities for protection and enhancement of Mokelumne River resources; and
- contribute to achieving EBMUD's planning objectives established as part of the Updated Water Supply Management Program.

EBMUD Planning Objectives

- Provide adequate capacity, flexibility, and reliability to respond to the problems and challenges of maintaining the EBMUD water supply.
- Minimize total direct costs to EBMUD customers.
- Maintain the high quality of the water supply. This includes taking steps to ensure that EBMUD's potable water will meet all existing and anticipated drinking water standards and that EBMUD's nonpotable water is of quality suitable to its use.
- Protect and improve the biological resources that could be affected by existing EBMUD facilities or by the Updated WSMP.
- Maintain outdoor recreation opportunities.
- Minimize risks to public health and safety.
- Minimize adverse sociocultural impacts.

Source: EDAW 1993.

PURPOSE AND NEED

Purpose

The purpose of the Supplemental Water Supply Project is to provide EBMUD with a supplemental water supply to reduce existing and future customer deficiencies to manageable levels during drought conditions, and to provide an alternative water supply in case of planned or unplanned outages at EBMUD's Mokelumne River diversion facilities, consistent with the project objectives described above.

Need

EBMUD needs a supplemental water source because existing water supplies are insufficient to meet existing and future customer needs in droughts despite implementation of significant water conservation and water reclamation programs and an aggressive dry-year customer deficiency policy. Also, EBMUD needs an

alternative water source to enable Pardee Dam and Reservoir to be taken off line for major maintenance and to provide an alternate water source in case of a catastrophic event.

History

When the original EBMUD system was planned in the early 1920s, rights were acquired to 200 million gallons per day of water from the Mokelumne River. Pardee Dam was built to store that water during high river flows from spring snow runoff and rains. After World War II, the East Bay population grew rapidly, and EBMUD was granted another 125 million gallons per day of Mokelumne River water. By the early 1960s, EBMUD planners were predicting more shortages as growth continued in the East Bay.

Completion of Camanche Reservoir below Pardee Reservoir in 1964 provided some relief by giving EBMUD more ways to regulate Mokelumne River flows. Camanche's 417,000 acre-foot capacity is used to meet agriculture and fishery needs on the lower Mokelumne River, provide flood control, and allow EBMUD to hold a larger supply of high-quality water in Pardee Reservoir. Briones Reservoir north of Orinda, completed in 1964, provides another 60,000 acre-feet of backup water supplies in the East Bay.

Since then, no new water supply or storage has been added to the EBMUD system, and the population within EBMUD has grown by nearly 250,000 people. Despite successful water conservation and reclamation programs, EBMUD's Mokelumne River supply is no longer sufficient to provide reliable water supplies during a severe drought without resulting in substantial economic impacts on its customers. Because EBMUD has already undertaken extensive conservation measures, it is more difficult to achieve additional water savings during droughts.

At the same time, demands on the Mokelumne River have increased. In 1996, EBMUD, in consultation with state and federal resources agencies, agreed to increase releases from Camanche Reservoir to provide higher flows for fish in the lower Mokelumne River and to contribute 20% (up to 20,000 acre-feet) of any actual yield from new water projects to Mokelumne River fishery flows.

Most of EBMUD's increased water needs projected over the next 20 years are for increased flows for senior water rights holders and for resource protection in the Mokelumne River and the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento– San Joaquin River Delta. Needs of new residential, business, and industrial customers would be almost entirely offset in normal years by conservation and water reclamation projects.

Besides obtaining more water, EBMUD must maintain a high-quality water source to meet customer expectations and, like other agencies throughout the state and nation, must also meet increasingly stringent drinking water standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Health Services. All agree that the highest quality water source provides the safest end product.

California drinking water quality laws and regulations set a tougher standard than federal law. The trend over the past decade has been for every utility to strive to serve the highest possible quality of water. Both the 1988 California State Water Resources Control Board decision and Judge Hodge's 1990 ruling cited drinking water quality as a priority. "This court is satisfied that the health risk concerns of EBMUD are well-founded," said Judge Hodge in his decision affirming EBMUD's right to use American River water.

Besides needing a supplemental water supply to reduce deficiencies during an extended drought, EBMUD also needs an alternative water supply in case of a catastrophic event or major maintenance at Pardee Reservoir. Currently, EBMUD is entirely dependent on the Mokelumne River system to meet almost all of

its customer needs. As noted above, Pardee Dam was built in the 1920s and if it is damaged, such as in a natural disaster, or if major scheduled repair or maintenance is required, most of EBMUD's water supply could be temporarily interrupted. EBMUD would then be required to obtain its full needed supply from the terminal storage reservoirs within its service area. The amount of water available within these reservoirs is limited. Under current conditions, if the terminal reservoirs could not provide an adequate supply to meet customer demand until Pardee Reservoir and Dam and EBMUD's delivery facilities resumed operation, no other source of water would be available to EBMUD and its customers could experience severe shortages in supply. Use of terminal reservoir supplies could also substantially reduce how much storage is available for use during subsequent dry seasons. Provision of a supplemental water supply not dependent on operation of Pardee facilities would reduce this risk of diminished supplies during emergencies or other facility shutdowns.

PUBLIC AND AGENCY INVOLVEMENT

EBMUD published a Notice of Preparation and Initial Study in January 1996 describing its initial Folsom South Canal Connection Project. Scoping meetings were held in February 1996 at several locations to solicit public and agency input and comment. A revised Notice of Preparation/Notice of Intent was published by EBMUD and Reclamation in April 1997. This revised notice described an additional alternative involving a joint project with Sacramento area water agencies that was not considered in the earlier notice. Scoping meetings were held in April and May 1997 to gather public input on both the earlier and the new proposal. Additionally, EBMUD conducted many individual and small group meetings with affected agencies and landowners to inform them of the progress of the project and obtain feedback. A summary of comments received during scoping meetings and copies of correspondence received are included in Appendix A to the EIR/EIS.

APPROACH TO ALTERNATIVES DEVELOPMENT

CEQA and NEPA require that EIRs and EISs describe and evaluate reasonable alternatives to a proposed action, and both must describe a Alternative 1 that assumes that the proposed action and alternatives would not be implemented. To comply with these regulations, EBMUD has prepared an alternatives screening report (Appendix B) to evaluate a range of alternatives and to identify the most promising alternatives for detailed study.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED IN DETAIL IN THE EIR/EIS

EBMUD, Reclamation, the County of Sacramento, and the City of Sacramento have undertaken considerable work in formulating the alternatives evaluated in this EIR/EIS. Cost and engineering factors, water quality and reliability objectives, institutional considerations, and many environmental factors have had substantial influence in shaping the alternatives summarized below.

Alternative 1: No Action

The discussion of Alternative 1 assesses future conditions within the CVP system and EBMUD service area as they are projected to be at buildout of the EBMUD ultimate service boundary (USB). Growth within the EBMUD service area would continue under this alternative, resulting in potential effects on biological resources and the human environment. Addressing this scenario allows a complete comparison of the impacts of an EBMUD project at the time EBMUD would be making use of its contractual water supply.

Alternative 2: Folsom South Canal Connection

Under Alternative 2, EBMUD would construct a new delivery facility connecting to the existing FSC to take delivery of its contractual supply through the canal. New pumping plants and a new pipeline would be constructed to connect the FSC to the existing Mokelumne Aqueducts. Water would be available to EBMUD only during those times when flows dictated in the Hodge Decision for the lower American River were being met. EBMUD would generally take delivery of American River water whenever it was available, consistent with the Hodge Decision, and whenever storage existed in EBMUD's existing system.

EBMUD has addressed four possible configurations of Alternative 2. These configurations are similar in concept and are differentiated by alternate pipeline alignments and pumping plant locations. Common facilities of all configurations include:

- a new pumping plant on the FSC to take delivery of American River water from the canal;
- a new 96-inch pipeline from the FSC to the Mokelumne Aqueducts;
- a new pumping plant at the Mokelumne Aqueducts to deliver the American River water into the aqueducts;
- a 3-million-gallon reservoir (tank) at the aqueduct pumping plant to provide operational flexibility; and
- improvements to EBMUD's in-line water treatment facilities.

Figure S-1 shows the alternate configurations under consideration.

Alternative 3: Joint Water Supply

Alternative 3 is a mutually acceptable proposal developed by EBMUD, the City of Sacramento, and the County of Sacramento, in conjunction with the Sacramento-area Water Forum process. Some facilities are shared by these joint project participants. A new delivery facility would be constructed on the lower American River near its confluence with the Sacramento River and upstream of the Interstate 5 (I-5) bridge across the American River. A new pipeline would be constructed from this new delivery facility to a point near the City of Sacramento's E. A. Fairbairn Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and from that point to the FSC. Water for EBMUD would then be placed in the FSC and would be drawn from the FSC at its terminus into a new pipeline connection to the Mokelumne Aqueducts (Figure S-2). This connection would include features similar to those described above for Alternative 2. Water for the County would also be delivered at the new intake facility and pumped back to the Fairbairn WTP for treatment and distribution to the County's service area. Alternative 3 would also involve expansion of the existing delivery and treatment capacity at Fairbairn WTP by 100 million gallons per day and the Sacramento River WTP by 50 million gallons per day to provide increased capacity to the City to meet its future water supply needs.

Besides meeting EBMUD's project objectives, Alternative 3 would contribute to meeting the objectives of the City and County in providing a safe reliable water supply for the City and the County.

PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

No preferred alternative has been identified. The environmental review process will be helpful to EBMUD, the County, the City, and Reclamation in determining the tradeoffs between the alternatives and in identifying the preferred alternative.

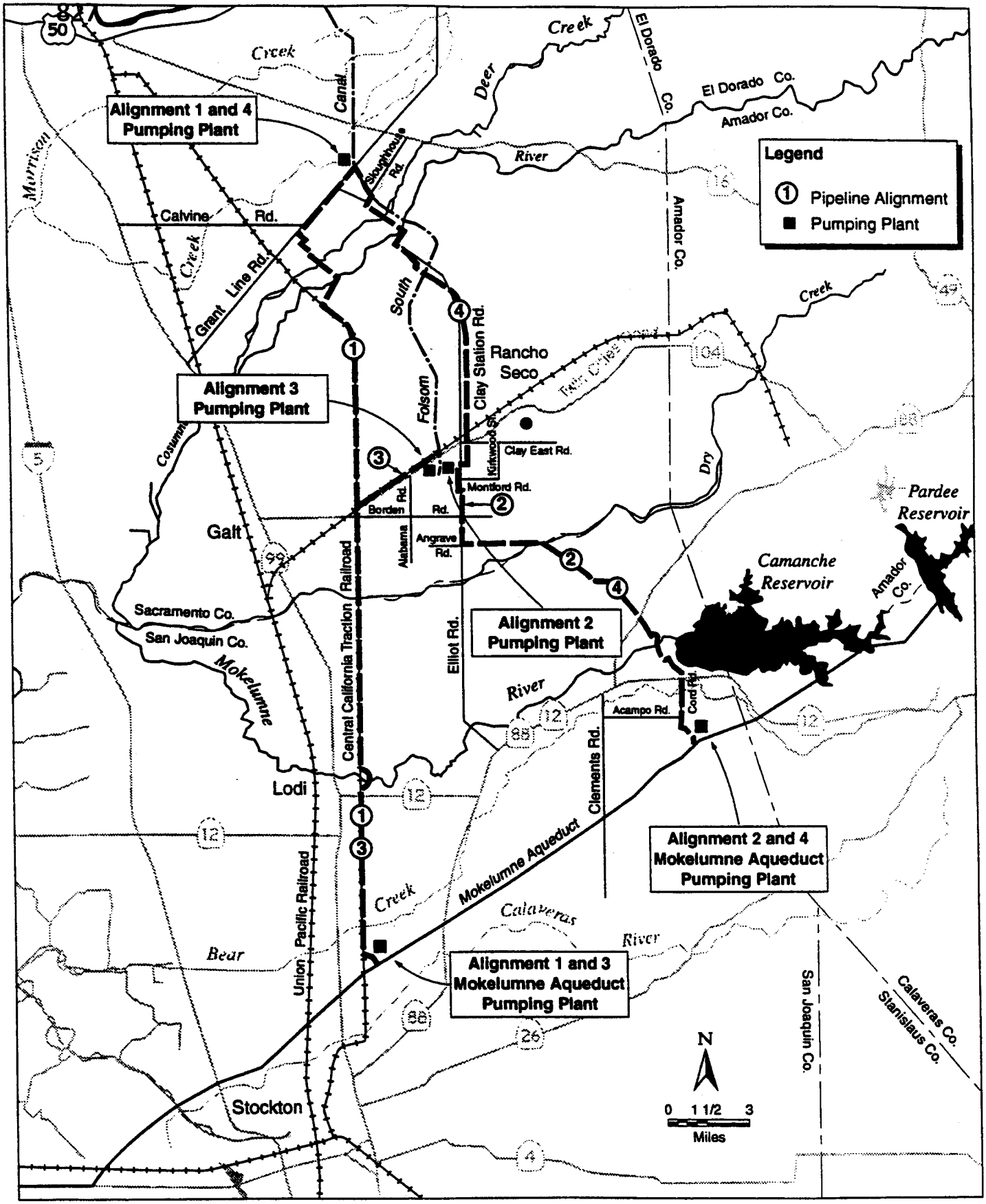

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Figure S-1
Alternative 2: Folsom South Canal Connection

ENVIRONMENTALLY SUPERIOR ALTERNATIVE

Neither action alternative is clearly environmentally superior. Because of the nature of the alternatives, there are substantial tradeoffs to be assessed; however, few significant unavoidable environmental impacts would result from implementation of either action alternative.

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND AVAILABLE MITIGATION MEASURES

Tables S-1, S-2, S-3, and S-4 summarize the environmental impacts of the Supplemental Water Supply Project alternatives. The tables are organized to present impacts by environmental topic area and to indicate the significance of each impact, available mitigation measures, and the significance of each impact if mitigation is implemented.

EBMUD and Reclamation have incorporated certain mitigation measures into the project description as environmental commitments. These commitments include preparation and implementation of the following:

- erosion and sediment control plan
- stormwater pollution prevention plan
- traffic control plan
- dust suppression plan
- fire control plan
- Phase I and Phase II hazardous materials studies
- hazardous materials management plan
- channel and levee restoration plan
- hydrologic simulation modeling and scour analysis
- agricultural land restoration
- spoils disposal plan
- environmental training
- access point/staging areas plan
- trench safety plan
- project planning, coordination, and communication plan

AREAS OF CONTROVERSY

Primary areas of controversy include:

- potential effects of the alternatives on American River water temperatures and related effects on steelhead trout and chinook salmon;
- potential visual effects of a new intake structure in the lower American River under Alternative 3;
- disruption in urban areas during construction of the project, particularly under Alternative 3; and
- potential growth effects within EBMUD, County, and City service areas.

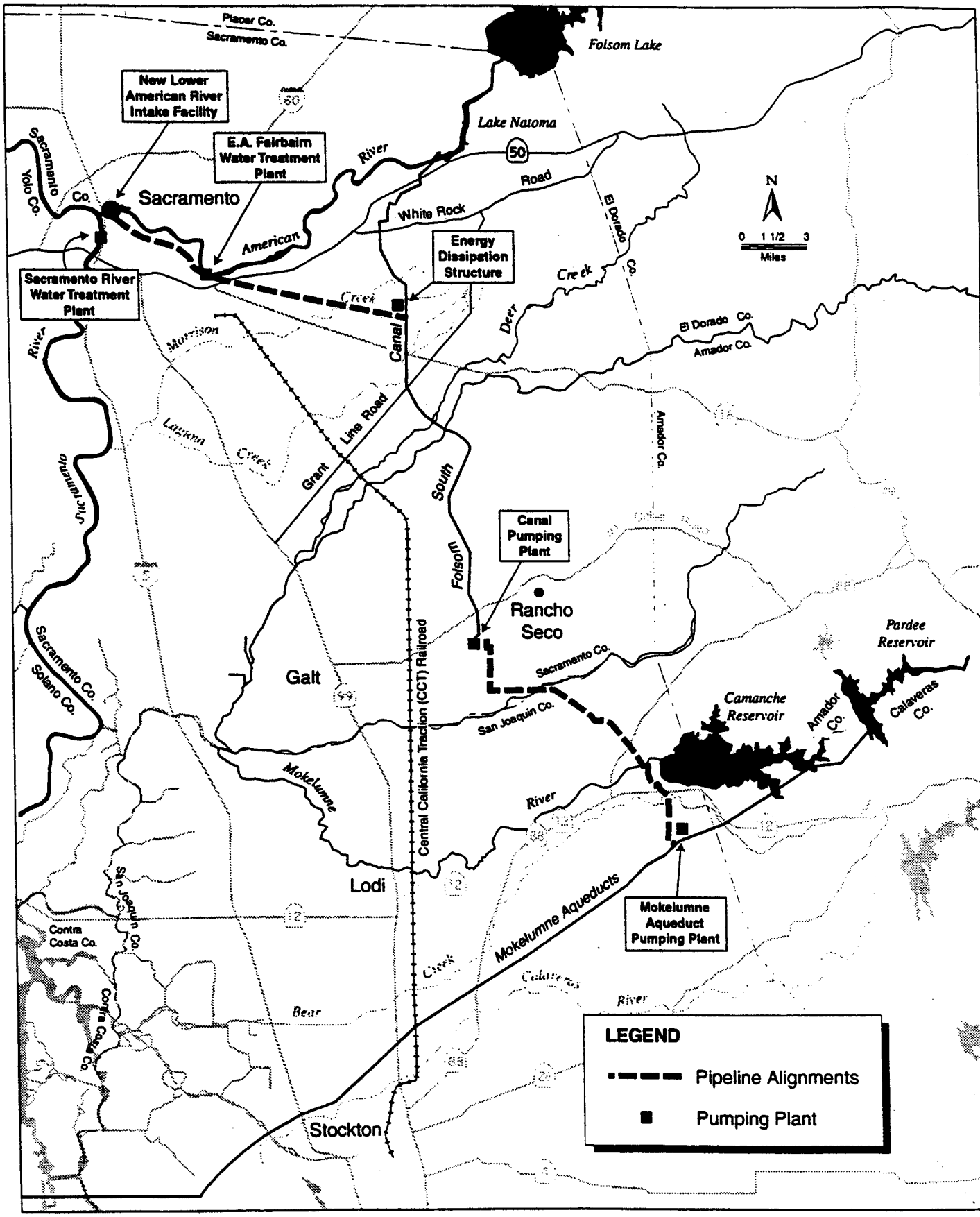

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Figure S-2
Alternative 3: Joint Water Supply

Table S-1 Summary of Significant Impacts and Mitigation Measures for the Supplemental Water Supply Project

Resource Topic/Impact	Applicable Alternative	Mitigation Measure	Level of Significance after Mitigation
VEGETATION AND WETLAND RESOURCES			
Temporary disturbance to or potential loss of sensitive vegetation and wetland resources near active construction areas	Alternative 2	7-1a Confine construction activities and equipment to the designated construction work areas 7-1b Avoid and protect sensitive vegetation and wetland resources near designated construction work areas 7-1c Reestablish preconstruction site conditions to allow natural colonization of plant species and reseed, if necessary	LS
Degradation of oak woodlands and loss of individual locally protected trees	Alternative 2 Alignment 1 1 ac Alignment 2 11 ac Alignment 3 <1 ac Alignment 4 11 ac Alternative 3 11 ac	7-2a Identify and avoid oak woodlands and individual locally protected trees 7-2b Obtain and comply with county tree removal permits and implement conditions of permits	LS
Loss of or disturbance to riparian woodland communities	Alternative 2 Alignment 1 4 ac Alignment 2 1 ac Alignment 3 <1 ac Alignment 4 5 ac Alternative 3 2 ac	7-3a Establish a protection buffer around woody riparian communities 7-3b Compensate for unavoidable riparian woodland losses	LS

Resource Topic/Impact	Applicable Alternative	Mitigation Measure	Level of Significance after Mitigation
Loss of or disturbance to jurisdictional waters of the United States, including wetlands	Alternative 2 Alignment 1: 17 ac Alignment 2: <6 ac Alignment 3: 11 ac Alignment 4: 10 ac Alternative 3: 12 ac	7-4a: Avoid and minimize impacts on jurisdictional waters of the United States, including wetlands, by installing protective barriers and implementing best management practices 7-4b: Obtain and comply with state and federal wetland permits 7-4c: Compensate for unavoidable impacts on jurisdictional waters of the United States	LS
Loss of or disturbance to jurisdictional waters of the United States at the intake structure	Alternative 3	Implement mitigation measures 7-4a and 7-5b	LS
Potential loss of special-status plant populations or habitat	Alternatives 2 and 3	7-5a: Conduct preconstruction surveys in areas not previously inventoried 7-5b: Avoid known special-status plant populations during project design 7-5c: Compensate for impacts on special-status plant populations	LS
WILDLIFE			
Loss of or disturbance to active raptor nests and tricolored blackbird nests	Alternatives 2 and 3	8-1: Conduct surveys for nesting raptors and tricolored blackbirds	LS
Disturbance to nesting Swainson's hawks	Alternatives 2 and 3	8-2: Consult with California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) and follow mitigation guidelines to avoid disturbance to nesting Swainson's hawks	LS
Loss of or disturbance to nesting western burrowing owls	Alternatives 2 and 3	8-3: Consult with DFG and follow DFG's burrowing owl mitigation guidelines	LS

Resource Topic/Impact	Applicable Alternative	Mitigation Measure	Level of Significance after Mitigation
Loss of potential habitat for vernal pool fairy shrimp, vernal pool tadpole shrimp, and mid-valley fairy shrimp	Alternatives 2 and 3	8-4: Conduct surveys and and implement a mitigation plan for vernal pool fairy shrimp and vernal pool tadpole shrimp	LS
Loss of potential habitat for western spadefoot toad and California tiger salamander	Alternatives 2 and 3	8-5: Conduct preconstruction surveys and mitigate for the loss of western spadefoot toad or California tiger salamander habitat, if these species are present	LS
Potential mortality of or disturbance to the valley elderberry longhorn beetle during construction	Alternatives 2 and 3	8-6: Conduct preconstruction surveys for valley elderberry longhorn beetle and avoid or compensate for loss of habitat	LS
Potential loss of habitat for Sacramento anthicid beetle and Sacramento valley tiger beetle	Alternatives 2 and 3	Implement mitigation measures 7-3a and 7-3b	LS
Loss of or temporary disturbance to Yuma myotis and northwestern pond turtle habitat	Alternatives 2 and 3	Implement mitigation measures 7-3a and 7-3b	LS
TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION			
Elimination of rail service	Alternative 2, Alignments 1 and 3	No mitigation is available	S
AIR QUALITY			
Short-term increases in reactive organic gases (ROG), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), and particulate matter (PM10) emissions during construction	Alternatives 2 and 3	13-1: Incorporate ROG and NO_x emission-reducing measures into pipeline and pump station construction plans	LS
		No mitigation is available for PM10 emissions in Sacramento County	S
VISUAL RESOURCES			
Changes in visual resources at the American River intake structure site	Alternative 3; Intake Alternatives 1, 2, and 3	None available	S

Resource Topic/Impact	Applicable Alternative	Mitigation Measure	Level of Significance after Mitigation
CULTURAL RESOURCES			
Disturbance to known cultural resources	Alternative 2 Alignment 1: 5 sites Alignment 2: 6 sites Alignment 3: 5 sites Alignment 4: 7 sites Alternative 3: 10 sites	17-1: Prepare and implement a cultural resources significance evaluation, effects analysis, and mitigation plan for known cultural resources	LS
Disturbance of unidentified cultural resources	Alternatives 2 and 3	17-2: Prepare and implement a cultural resources inventory, significance evaluation, effects analysis, and mitigation plan for unidentified cultural resources 17-3: Prepare and implement a plan for the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources	LS

S = significant.
LS = less than significant.

Table S-2. Summary of Impacts Evaluated and Determined to Be Less Than Significant for the Supplemental Water Supply Project

Resource Topic/Impact	Applicable Alternative	Mitigation Measure
WATER QUALITY		
Discharge of pollutants in stormwater from construction of project facilities	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Discharge of sediment during construction of the lower American River intake structure	Alternative 3	Not required
Increased frequency or duration of taste and odor events in EBMUD terminal reservoirs	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Impairment of Delta export water quality	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
FISHERIES		
Short-term loss of fish habitat near the lower American River intake structure	Alternative 3	Not required
Loss of fish in the fish exclusion facility	Alternative 3	Not required
Loss of warmwater fish habitat in Folsom Reservoir	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Loss of coldwater fish habitat at Folsom Reservoir	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Reduced fish habitat in the lower American River as a result of reduced flows	Alternative 2	Not required
Reduction in suitable habitat as a result of increased water temperature in the lower American River	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Potential reduction in Delta habitat	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Potential reduction in fish habitat in Shasta and Trinity lakes	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Potential reduction in habitat in the upper and lower Sacramento River as a result of reduced flows	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Disturbance of habitat in the Cosumens River	Alternative 2	Not required
Deliveries to meet EBMUD's planned outage needs	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
RECREATION		
Change in water-dependent and water-enhanced recreation opportunities at Folsom Reservoir	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Change in water-dependent recreation opportunities in the lower American River	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required

Resource Topic/Impact	Applicable Alternative	Mitigation Measure
Change in recreation opportunities at Camanche and Pardee reservoirs	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Change in recreation opportunities on the lower Mokelumne River	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Change in water-dependent and water-enhanced recreation opportunities at Shasta Lake, Trinity Lake, and the Sacramento River	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Disruption of recreation opportunities on the lower American River associated with construction and operation of the Intake Alternatives 1 through 5	Alternative 3	Not required
VEGETATION AND WETLAND RESOURCES		
Temporary disturbance to and permanent loss of developed areas, agricultural land, eucalyptus stands, artificially created roadside drainage ditches, and annual grassland habitat within the construction corridor	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Change in acreage or condition of willow scrub riparian; riparian woodland; or interior live oak woodland in and around Folsom, Camanche, and Pardee reservoirs and the lower American and Mokelumne rivers	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
WILDLIFE		
Loss of developed land, individual trees, and ornamental vegetation for wildlife habitat	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Temporary loss of Swainson's hawk foraging habitat	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Temporary loss of San Joaquin pocket mouse habitat	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
GEOLOGY, SOILS, SEISMICITY, AND GROUNDWATER		
Potential for increased flooding during and after construction	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Potential for localized accelerated erosion, siltation, and unstable soils during and after construction	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Potential for facility failure from seismic activity	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Potential for interference with groundwater recharge after construction	Alternative 2	Not required

Resource Topic/Impact	Applicable Alternative	Mitigation Measure
LAND USE		
Residential and commercial land use conflicts	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Conversion of the CCT rail line to a water conveyance pipeline corridor	Alternative 2	Not required
Potential conflicts with the KRC Aggregates gravel mining operation	Alternative 2	Not required
Consistency with local plans and policies	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Conflicts with American River parkway use	Alternative 3	Not required
Conflicts associated with expansions of service area WTPs	Alternative 3	Not required
Conflicts associated with development of the Sacramento River WTP intake structure	Alternative 3	Not required
Conflicts with proposed or planned projects in the City or County of Sacramento	Alternative 3	Not required
Environmental justice effects	Alternative 3	Not required
Conflict with Mather Airport operations	Alternative 3	Not required
AGRICULTURE		
Conversion and loss of prime farmland	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Loss of agricultural production	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Nonrenewal or termination of Williamson Act contracts	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION		
Alterations in circulation patterns and traffic delays	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Deterioration of roadway surfaces	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Increase in traffic	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Interference with emergency response routes	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Roadway safety hazards	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required

Resource Topic/Impact	Applicable Alternative	Mitigation Measure
NOISE		
Increase in noise levels from project operation	Alternative 2	Not required
Short-term increase in noise levels from pipeline construction	Alternatives 2 amd 3	Not required
Increased construction and operational noise at WTPs in EBMUD's service area	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Increase in noise levels from operation of the American River intake structure	Alternative 3	Not required
Increase in noise levels from operation of Fairbairn and Sacramento River intake structures	Alternative 3	Not required
Short-term increase in noise levels from intake construction	Alternative 3	Not required
Minimal increase in noise levels from Fairbairn WTP pumping plant or Folsom Boulevard Bypass pumping plant operation	Alternative 3	Not required
Short-term increase in noise levels from Fairbairn WTP construction	Alternative 3	Not required
Increase in noise levels from operation of open energy dissipation structure at the FSC connection	Alternative 3	Not required
Construction and operational noise from Alignment 2	Alternative 3	Not required
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY		
Exposure of people to existing contamination	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Contamination of soil and water during construction	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Increased risk for fires during construction	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Potential for contamination at chemical conditions facilities	Alternative 3	Not required
VISUAL RESOURCES		
Changes in visual resources at FSC and Mokelumne Aqueduct pumping plants	Alternative 2	Not required
Changes in pipeline corridor visual resources	Alternative 2	Not required
Changes in views along transmission line alignments	Alternative 2	Not required
Changes in visual resources from changes in American River flows	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required

Resource Topic/Impact	Applicable Alternative	Mitigation Measure
Change in visual resources at WTPs in EBMUD's service area	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required
Change in visual resources at the sites of American River Intake Alternatives 4 and 5	Alternative 3; Intake Alternatives 4 and 5	Not required
Changes in visual resources of the pipeline corridor and Fairbairn WTP	Alternative 3	Not required
Effect on heritage trees along C Street	Alternative 3	Not required
Change in views to the Fairbairn intake structure	Alternative 3	Not required
Change in views to the Sacramento River WTP and intake structure	Alternative 3	Not required
CULTURAL RESOURCES		
Disturbance to cultural resources within Folsom Reservoir	Alternatives 2 and 3	Not required

Table S-3. Summary of Significant Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures for the Supplemental Water Supply Project

Resource Topic/Impact	Applicable Cumulative Scenario	Mitigation Measure
FISHERIES		
Reduction in coldwater reservoir fish habitat in Folsom Reservoir during April–October	Cumulative Scenarios 2 and 3	Contribute to ongoing regional fishery management efforts by Reclamation, Sacramento-area Water Forum, SWRCB, and Sacramento County
Impacts on juvenile steelhead during emigration downstream of the Fairbairn WTP in the American River as a result of reduced flows	Cumulative Scenario 2	Contribute to ongoing regional fishery management efforts by Reclamation, Sacramento-area Water Forum, SWRCB, and Sacramento County
Impacts on American shad spawning and migration in the American River as a result of reduced flows	Cumulative Scenarios 2 and 3	Contribute to ongoing regional fishery management efforts by Reclamation, Sacramento-area Water Forum, SWRCB, and Sacramento County
Effects of increased temperatures on juvenile steelhead and chinook salmon in the American river as a result of reduced flows	Cumulative Scenarios 2 and 3	Contribute to ongoing regional fishery management efforts by Reclamation, Sacramento-area Water Forum, SWRCB, and Sacramento County
Reduction in habitat for warmwater fish species in Trinity Lake	Cumulative Scenarios 2 and 3	Contribute to ongoing regional fishery management efforts by Reclamation, Sacramento-area Water Forum, SWRCB, and Sacramento County
Reduction in habitat for coldwater fish species in Shasta and Trinity lakes during April–October	Cumulative Scenarios 2 and 3	Contribute to ongoing regional fishery management efforts by Reclamation, Sacramento-area Water Forum, SWRCB, and Sacramento County
RECREATION		
Change in water-dependent (i.e., boating and swimming) recreation opportunities in the lower American River	Cumulative Scenarios 2 and 3	None available
Change in boating-related recreation opportunities at Trinity Lake	Cumulative Scenarios 2 and 3	None available

Resource Topic/Impact	Applicable Cumulative Scenario	Mitigation Measure
VEGETATION, WETLANDS, AND WILDLIFE		
Effects of general growth and other local projects in combination with the Supplemental Water Supply Project on identified sensitive resources, including wetlands, riparian woodlands, and habitats for sensitive wildlife species	Cumulative Scenarios 2 and 3	Implement all mitigation measures described in Chapter 7, "Vegetation and Wetland Resources," and Chapter 8, "Wildlife"
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES		
Effects of general growth and other local projects in combination with the Supplemental Water Supply Project on loss of prime agricultural lands	Cumulative Scenarios 2 and 3	None available
CULTURAL RESOURCES		
Potential effects of general growth and other local projects in combination with the Supplemental Water Supply Project on undiscovered cultural resources	Cumulative Scenarios 2 and 3	Implement all mitigation measures described in Chapter 17, "Cultural Resources"

Note: A description of reasonably foreseeable programmatic actions is included in Chapter 18, "Cumulative and Growth-Related Effects," as part of the qualitative cumulative impact analysis.

Table S-4. Summary of Cumulative Impacts Evaluated and Determined to be Less than Significant for the Supplemental Water Supply Project

Resource Topic/Impact	Applicable Cumulative Scenario	Mitigation Measure
WATER QUALITY		
Impairment of Delta export water quality	Cumulative Scenarios 2 and 3	Not required
FISHERIES		
Impacts on warmwater reservoir fish habitat in Folsom Reservoir	Cumulative Scenarios 2 and 3	Not required
Impacts on chinook salmon and steelhead upstream mitigation in the American River as a result of reduced flows	Cumulative Scenarios 2 and 3	Not required
Impacts on chinook salmon during rearing and emigration in the American River as a result of reduced flows	Cumulative Scenario 2	Not required
Reduction in habitat for warmwater fish species in Shasta Lake	Cumulative Scenarios 2 and 3	Not required
RECREATION		
Change in water-dependent and water-enhanced recreation opportunities at Folsom Reservoir	Cumulative Scenarios 2 and 3	Not required
Change in boating-related recreation opportunities at Shasta Lake and the Sacramento River	Cumulative Scenarios 2 and 3	Not required
VEGETATION AND WETLAND RESOURCES		
Potential effects on riparian habitat as a result of flow changes in the lower American River	Cumulative Scenarios 2 and 3	Not required
VISUAL RESOURCES		
Potential effects on visual quality from changes in river flows in the lower American River	Cumulative Scenarios 2 and 3	Not required

Note: A description of reasonably foreseeable programmatic actions is included in Chapter 18, "Cumulative and Growth-Related Effects," as part of the qualitative cumulative impact analysis.

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Sacramento County

Agricultural Council
Board of Supervisors
County of Sacramento Water Quality Division
County of Sacramento Water Resources
Department of Environmental Management
Department of Environmental Review and Assessment
Department of Planning and Community Development
Department of Regional Parks, Recreation and Open Space
Public Works Agency
Sacramento County Flood Control Agency

Cities/Counties and Other Agencies

Alameda County Water District
Amador County Conservation District
Amador County Water Agency
American River Flood Control District
American River Parkway Advisory Committee
Arcade Water District
Arden-Cordova Water Service
Berkeley Chamber of Commerce
Calaveras County Chamber of Commerce
Calaveras County Public Works
Calaveras Public Utility District
Carmichael Water District
Central Delta Water Agency
Central San Joaquin Water Conservation District
Central Valley Project Water Users Association
Citizens Utilities Company of California
Citrus Heights Water District
City of Alameda
City of Albany
City of Berkeley
City of El Cerrito
City of Emeryville
City of Escalon
City of Folsom
City of Galt
City of Hayward
City of Hercules
City of Ione
City of Isleton
City of Jackson
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City of Walnut Creek
Clay Water District
Clay Irrigation District
Clements-Lockeford Chamber of Commerce
Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors
Contra Costa Water District
County of Alameda
County of Amador
County of Calaveras
County of Contra Costa
County of El Dorado
County of Placer
County of San Joaquin
Del Paso Manor Water District
East Bay Municipal Utility District
East San Joaquin Parties Water Authority
El Dorado County Water Agency
El Dorado Irrigation District
Elk Grove Water Works
Fair Oaks Water District
Florin County Water District
Fruitridge Vista Water Company
Galt Chamber
Galt Irrigation District
Georgetown Divide Public Utilities District
Jackson Valley Irrigation District
Kern County Water Agency
Lockeford Community Services District
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Modesto-Turlock Irrigation District
Natomas Community Planning Advisory Council
Natomas Mutual Water Company
Neighborhood Association Alliance Group
North Delta Water Agency
North San Joaquin Water Conservation District
Northridge Water District
Oakdale Irrigation District

Oakland Chamber of Commerce
Omochumne-Hartnell Water District
Orange Vale Water Company
Pacific Gas and Electric - Department of Transmissions and Distribution
Placer County Water Agency
Rancho Cordova Community Planning Advisory Council
Rancho Murieta Community Services District
Rancho Murieta Water District
Reclaimation District 1000
Rio Linda Water District
Sacramento Air Resources Board
Sacramento County Alliance of Neighbors
Sacramento Metropolitan Water Authority
Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce
Sacramento Municipal Utilities District
Sacramento Old City Association
San Juan Water District
San Leandro Chamber of Commerce
San Luis Delta Mendota Water Authority
San Ramon Chamber of Commerce
Santa Clara Valley Water District
South Delta Water Agency
South San Joaquin Irrigation District
Southeast Area Community Planning Advisory Council
Southern California Water Company
Stockton East Water District
Sutter County Board of Supervisors
Tokay Park Water Company
Town of Danville
Walnut Creek-City Council
West Sacramento Chamber of Commerce
Westlands Water District
Woodbridge Irrigation District

State of California

Air Resources Board
Environmental Protection Agency - External Affairs
Public Utilities Commission
Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
Department of Conservation
Department of Environmental Toxicology
Department of Fish and Game
Department of Health Services
Department of Parks and Recreation
Department of Toxic Substances Control
Department of Transportation
Department of Water Resources
Office of Drinking Water
Office of Planning & Research

Coalition for American River Water Resources
Coast-to-Crest Trail
Common Cause
Consumnes Community Planning Advisory Council
Delta Fly Fisherman
Ducks Unlimited, Inc.
Environmental Council of Sacramento
Environmental Defense Fund
Friends of the River
Greenbelt Alliance
Greenpeace
League Conservation Voters
League of Women Voters California
Lockeford Ranches, Inc.
Lower American River Task Force
Mokelumne River Association
Native American Heritage Commission
Natural Heritage Institute
Natural Resources Defense Council
Natomas Community Association
Office of City Attorney, San Francisco
Pacific Advocates
Pacific Coast Federation of Fisherman's Association
Planning and Conservation League
Point Reyes Bird Observatory
Protect American River Canyons
Public Officials for Water and Environmental Reform
Romberg Tiburon Center
Rosemont Community Association
Sacramento Area Water Works Association
Sacramento County Farm Bureau
Sacramento River Preservation Trust
Sacramento Valley Open Space Conservancy
Sacramento Water Intelligently Managed
San Francisco Bay Bird Observatory
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
San Joaquin County Farm Bureau
Save Mount Diablo
Save San Francisco Bay Association
Save the American River Association
Share the Water
Sierra Club - Mount Diablo
Sierra Club - North Alameda Co.
Sierra Club - Northern California
Sierra Club - Sacramento Valley Group
Sierra Club - San Francisco Bay Chapter
Sierra Club - West County
Sierra Club Water Committee
Terwillinger Nature Education Center
The Bay Institute of San Francisco

Resources Agency
State Lands Commission
State Office of Historical Preservation
State Reclamation Board
State Water Resources Control Board
Waste Management Board

Federal Agencies

Army Corps of Engineers - District Engineer
Army Corps of Engineers - Regulatory Branch
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation - Mid-Pacific Region
Bureau of Reclamation - North Central California Area
Bureau of Reclamation - Regional Director
Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Services
Department of Interior - Office of Water & Science
Environmental Protection Agency - Oceans & Estuaries
Environmental Protection Agency - Office of Water
Environmental Protection Agency - Region IX
Environmental Protection Agency - San Francisco Estuary Project
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Fish and Wildlife Service - District 1
Fish and Wildlife Service - Sacramento
Forest Service
Forest Service, Stanislaus National Forest
Forest Service, El Dorado National Forest
National Marine Fisheries Service

Representatives

California State Assembly - Barbara Alby
California State Assembly - Dion Aroner
California State Assembly - Larry Bowler
California State Assembly - Lynne Leach
California State Assembly - Michael Machado
California State Assembly - Thomas Rico Oller
California State Assembly - Deborah Ortiz
California State Assembly - Don Perata
California State Assembly - Mike Sweeney
California State Assembly - Helen Thomson
California State Assembly - Tom Torlakson
California State Senate - Leroy Greene
California State Senate - Maurice Johannessen
California State Senate - Patrick Johnston
California State Senate - Barbara Lee
California State Senate - Tim Leslie
California State Senate - Bill Lockyer
California State Senate - Richard Rainey

State Agriculture and Water Resources Committee - Jim Costa
U.S. House of Representatives - Ron Dellums
U.S. House of Representatives - John Doolittle
U.S. House of Representatives - Vic Fazio
U.S. House of Representatives - Robert Matsui
U.S. House of Representatives - George Miller
U.S. House of Representatives - Richard Pombo
U.S. House of Representatives - Ellen Tauscher
U.S. Senate - Barbara Boxer
U.S. Senate - Dianne Feinstein

Other Interested Groups

AFBCA/DB Mather
Alameda County Economic Development, Alliance for Business
Alameda Taxpayers Association
American Land Conservancy
American River Coalition
American River Recreation
American River Utilization Program
Associations of California Water Agencies
Audubon Society - Golden Gate Chapter
Audubon Society - Mt. Diablo Chapter
Audubon Society - Ohlone Chapter
Audubon Society - Sacramento Chapter
Buckhorn Canyon Legal Defense Fund
Cal Trout
CALFED Bay - Delta Program
California Alliance for Jobs
California Environmental Trust
California Farm Water Coalition
California Fly Fishers Unlimited
California Groundwater Association
California League of Conservation Voters
California Marine Mammal Center
California Marine Parks and Harbors
California Native Plant Society
California Outdoors
California Sport Fishing Protection Alliance
California Trout Incorporated
California Urban Water Agencies
California Waterfowl Association
California Water Resources Association
California Wilderness Coalition
Center for Natural Lands Management
Central Valley Water Project Association
Citizens for Alameda's Last Marshland
Citizens for Albany Shoreline
Citizens for a Better Environment
Clean Water Action

The Ecology Center
The Gem & Mineral Society
The Nature Conservancy
The Pacific Institute
The Resources Agency
Trust for Public Land
United Anglers of California
University of California Energy & Resources
Urban Creeks Council
Urban Habitat-Earth Island Inst.
W.A.T.E.R.
Waltner & Gorman
Water Advisory Commission
Water Education Foundation
WateReuse Association